terms of contract entered into between the parties and not at 6 per cent which is being generally allowed now. If the terms of agreement are not followed, the lender is liable to incur loss.

Mr. L. Vema Reddi.—The present system of allowing only 6 per cent is all right. Some of the money-lenders promise to take lower rate of interest while they actually mention higher rate in the agreement. If such cases come before the court and the terms are strictly adhered to, the borrower will have to suffer considerably.

Mr. Justice K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar.—According to the Civil Procedure Code, sec. 34, the courts may order interest at such rate as they deem reasonable from the date of the suit to the date of the decree. If the courts are satisfied that 6 per cent is not reasonable, they will certainly allow higher rate. No change in the law is necessary.

Mr. D. S. Mallappa.—The higher rate is never given.

Mr D. S. Hanumantha Rao.—No change is necessary. If discretion is not properly used, parties may appeal.

Dewan.—No change in the law is necessary.

SUBJECT No. 42.

Appointment of Amins and Process Servers in all Taluk headquarters.

Messrs B., Rangarajaiya and Nandipur Kallegowda, Mudgere Taluk.

Mr. B. Rangarajaiya.—According to the present system, it is not easy to obtain a decree early, as processes are not served in time. The difficulty of serving processes can be avoided, if one Amin with 2 or 3 process-servers is appointed for each taluk. Further too many cases are posted a day and they cannot all be gone through.

Mr. K. Krishnamurti Rao.—There are a certain number of Amins and process-servers attached to each court. If this number is distributed among the several taluks under the jurisdiction of the court, it will be very easy to get summons served as the parties themselves can take the process-servers, if need be, for serving the summons. They may reside in the taluks and summons may be sent to them by post.

Mr. C. Narasimhaiya.—The process-servers are not attending to their work properly and they bring forward lame excuses for not serving summons. A change in the system is necessary.

Mr. Shamaiengar.—The Amin must be made responsible for his work and that of the process-servers under him in each taluk; then only, we can expect good results.

Mr. Justice K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar.—How is the proposed change better? There are a number of difficulties. Who is to supervise their work?

Mr. K. Krishnamurti Rao.—Amildar to supervise.

Mr. Justice K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar.—There are a number of difficulties. He may or may not work.

Mr. Shamaiengar.—If the area of work for them will be reduced then we can expect better results.

Mr. Kanne Settappa.—It is impossible. Apart from supervision, what about accounts? Arrested persons will have to be taken to court.

Mr. Abbas Khan.—Summons of the Chief Court are sure to be served. Others are not served. This requires enquiry. Summons of the other courts must receive equal attention.

Mr. Justice K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar—There are many difficulties in the way. We will consider and do whatever is possible.

Dewan.—We will consider this after referring to the Chief Court.

SUBJECT NO. 43.

Extension of time for enrolment as second grade pleaders.

Messrs. C. Srinivasa Rao, Kadur District Board; G. S. Murigappa, Gubbi Taluk, and Hoskote Seenappa, Javali Rudrappa, Hoskote Taluk, and Setti Basappa, Hoskote Municipality and Mr. T. Kanni Settappa, Chikballapur Taluk.

Mr. Karnick Krishnamurti Rao.—The time granted to Matriculates and S. S. L. C.'s to enrol themselves as second-grade pleaders may be extended by another 5 years. There are now many candidates who have already passed in one or more subjects and have yet to pass some more subjects. If another extension is given, it will be possible for these to enrol. It will be very inconvenient for poor men to appoint advocates to conduct their cases on account of the high fees they demand. As the second-grade pleaders serve their purpose well, it is necessary to give room to increase the number of such men, for practice in lower courts. The Magistrates have got the option of allowing *Mokhtiars* to practise. While this is the case, there cannot be any harm in allowing the men who have passed the necessary tests, though with lower general educational qualifications, to practise.

Mr. Justice K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar.—There are a number of law graduates now.

Mr. Krishnamurti Rao.—If they reside in taluks, it would be all right.

Mr. Justice K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar.—In all Civil Courts you find lawyers.

Mr. Krishnamurti Rao.—But not in Criminal Courts.

Mr. Anantaiya.—In the Bombay Presidency, even Matriculates are allowed to appear for the High Court Vakils' examination. It is desirable to allow qualified men to enrol and practice so long as the standard of examination is not lessened.

Mr. Justice K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar.—This is quite another question. Government have decided to have only one class of pleaders.

Mr. Krishnamurti Rao.—Those of the second grade, already in existence will not go.

Mr. Justice K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar.—What is the disadvantage?

Mr. Krishnamurti Rao.—There are not enough men.

Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao.—There are some candidates who have to pass in one or two subjects and who hope to do that next time. If at least another year's extension is given, some more will be enabled to enrol.

Mr. Purushottamanandagiri Goswami.—It is not desirable to give scope for such class of men to practise hereafter, as cases are likely to be spoiled in the hands of men who are not properly educated. If the case is not handled properly by a lawyer, the party will be put to unnecessary loss. We must therefore have only well educated men to conduct cases. Further extension of time is therefore unnecessary.

Mr. Justice K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar.—Government have already decided not to create another class of